

usual for about two days to elapse before further inquiry is made—and if in order the papers are filed and the fees paid and in due course (another 4 or 5 days) a certificate of incorporation is obtained from the Companies Registration Office. This is the outward proof that the company has been incorporated. It is usual to have this framed in a plain oak frame and hung in a conspicuous place in the company's registered office.

The company has now been formed, but there are many preliminaries to be undertaken before the solicitor can wash his hands of the matter.

Various requirements for the new company should be ordered. There should be a book of share certificates with the name of the company printed in (with particulars of the nominal capital), a share register, a minute Book and an impressed seal, having the name of the company thereon. When these have all been obtained, a meeting of the company should be arranged to appoint directors and secretary, bankers, solicitors and accountants, allot the shares, seal the sale agreement to the company (if any) and generally inaugurate the company.

It is usual to have a duplicate of the sale agreement sealed as in some instances—as where the projected agreement is referred to in the memorandum

and articles of association—it is usual to file the agreement at the Companies Registration Office.

The shares having been allotted and the directors appointed, the solicitor for the company will fill up a form of return of allotments and a form of particulars of directors (which forms he will get signed by a director or the secretary of the company and will file at the Companies Registration Office within 14 days of the meeting). The secretary of the